down. When flying they emit a clicking sound with their wings.

Early Stages.—Very little is known of these.

The chrysalids are slender and have two ear-like tubercles on the head.

This genus is, strictly speaking, neotropical About twenty-five species have been described from Central and South America, some of them being exceedingly beautiful and rich in color. The two species credited to our fauna are reported as being occasionally found in Texas. I have specimens of one of the species which certainly came from Texas. I cannot be so sure of the other.

(1) Ageronia feronia, Linnaeus, Plate XXIV, Fig. 4, *$.* (The White-skirted Calico).

Butterfly.—Easily distinguished from the only other species of the genus found in our fauna by the white ground-color of the under side of the hind wings. Expanse, 2.50 inches.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

This remarkable insect is said to be occasionallyfound in Texas.

(2) Ageronia fornax, HQbner, Plate XXIV, Fig. 5, *$*, *under side* (The Orange-skirted Calico).

Butterfly.— Closely resembling the preceding species on the upper side, but at once distinguished by the orange-yellow ground-color of the under side of the hind wing. Expanse, 2.60 inches.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

Like its congener, *A. fornax* is reported only from the hotter parts of Texas.

Genus VICTORINA, Blanchard
(The Malachites)

Butterfly.—Large butterflies, curiously and conspicuously marked with light-greenish spots upon a darker ground; wings upon the under side marbled with brown about the spots and having a satiny luster. The third median nervule of the fore wing is very strongly bowed upward. The cells of

both wings are open. The hind wing is tailed at the end of the third median nervule. The two first subcostals arise before the end of the